Conclusion of the Evidence Against the Prisoner-Ugly Admissions-Killing Rats with Arsenic- he Death of an Infant-"It Mayor Smiled or Spoke Again."

EIRMINGHAM, Conn., July 8, 1871. This pince, which has just attained such a notoin y in connect on with the most mysterious marfor ease that has ever excited the law officers of the State is deserving of passing and honorable mention. It is one of the three villages in the town of Derby, and contains a population of about 4,000 persons. It is situated between the Honsatonic and the Nansatuck rivers, on a spur of high land that just out from and rises above the vallegs of the stween that loss their waters at the lower end of the town and at the head of navigation. Here are ated some of the most hospitable of the people of the "Land of Steady Habits," who pride themselves To u the beauty of the village, their manufacturing dunalence and the character of the fabrics of manufacture they send to wholesale markets. The name of the place is, properly speaking. Derby, which is the fine given on the railway time table: but Derby is known among the citizens as that portion of the town lying east of the Housatoute and divided from Blemingnam by an iron bridge. Here is THE HOME OF WHALTHY CITIZENS.

who pride themselves upon the beautiful scenery of the town and upon the possession of fine streets, concrete walks, that only cost one dollar per square THE BIGGEST DAM IN THE STATE.

Speaking of the dam I must describe it, as it is the great point of interest. A stranger on getting of the cars is greated with the word "dam." He hears for the next hour nothing but "dam." "Bave you seen our dam?" Is the first question put to him, and he begins to think that he has dropped down into a prolane town. But let hun make the acquaintance of Mr. E. M. Shelton, who takes pride in exbrothing the dam, and he will seen have an explanation of the seeming profaulty of the people.

Last evening a company of New York gentlemen. by favilation of Mr. shelton, visited the dam, which is certainly all it is represented to be. About a mile above the town, on the Housalonic, a company, known in the charter as the "Ousatonic Water Company," have erected a dam on the arc of a circase 637 feet long, 22 feet high, with 2,000 feet reduce, which throws the water back five miles up Lousatonic valley and gives the town the best water power in the State. They have expended half a lison dollars on the works, which include canals on either side of the river, upon which factories of all kinds are being rapfully erected. The company have purchased 100 acres of land on the cast side and 200 on the west side, and are selling it off, with the fine water power, to manufacturing companies, and as a consequence Burningham has a bright tranufactoriag future before it.

h is here that Mrs. Lydia Sherman, the Connectient Borgia, is being tried for poisoning her husband and two children, as has already been announced in the HERALD. As a matter of course, the people,

A SENSATION ONLY ONCE IN A CENTURY, are frightinly exercised over the horror, and, with the exception of "our dam," nothing else is conversed of at the present time, Enless it be our hotel, the Birmingham Boose, where alone strangers can find a lodgment for a night while sojourning among the hospitable people on business. THE ALLEGED MURDERESS.

So much has been published relative to the career this remarkable woman, who is suspected of eleven murders by po son, that repetition is useless. Never before have I, after listening to evidence, been amable to form an opinion as to the merits of a case. But this is to me an enigma. The evidence yesterday and to-day certainly shows that her second nusband, Hur bert, was poisoned; that during his enthe liness extend do tor (shelton) and the accused were near him, and the supposition is that

SHE MIXED THE POTION that planted poor Hurbert in the Huntington Cemetory. In his case there was a motive for the woman to potson him, as he had made a will bequeating property worth \$11,000. In the case of her other husbands, Susrman and Struck, there was no such me ive. as they were poor. Indeed, upon Sperman Hurthert's proney, and in that case avarice could not have prompted her

get in the stomachs of him and his two children arsenical poison was found. The evidence relative to the Sperman family already shows that th soon ed dischared great concern for the deceased: hat when the family physician suggested a postnortem examination of the stomach of her husband the cheerfully approved it. This is

for a guilty wife, who had polsoned her bushand would scarcely have favored an examination that she must have known would establish the pot-oning beyond paradventure, and convicted her of the act.

So far the defence has been satisfied with a cross-examination of the witnesses for the proceedition. I understood that on this examination they propose to call no wintesses. Should the evidence, nowever, be overwhelming on the trial, it is understood that the favorite plea of insanity will be put in to save her from execution.

he favorte plea of insanity will be put in to save the favorte plea of insanity will be put in to save the from execution.

All her reactions with Sherman and the children are matters of interest at this time and, therefore, I will repeat some information obtained upon the subject. Last year I am informed that sherman and his wile attended the lair at Woonbridge, going there in a wagon. During the day the became grossly informatical, and ran about the fair grounds gening the a manife, her interest in his welfare was so strong that she exposed herself to the gaze of the throng, followed him about the grounds, funding all other persuasive efforts funding appealing to him to go home with her, and when all other persuasive efforts failed she threw her arms about his neek, and, Missing him passionately, carried her Sailed she threw her arms about his neck, and, kissing him passionately, carried her points, and calmed the enraped hebriate, who accompanied her home. There are other facts that go to show her devotion, to the family, one of which is that, some time wifer her marriage, she joined the temperance organization, and prevailed upon her kirshand and stepson to do likewise. Sherman's hadds were so but that he needed a woman's countries there is no doubt but she reformed that for , and there is no doubt but she reformed him for import he fell back into his dissolute habits, and mercut he fell back into its distor-whited them up to his last timess.

The first witness called this morning was

The first withcas called this morning was Scott Baker, formerly grave digger at the Birmingham Denniery, who testhed that he newled in disintering the wire of sharmaniachillren, Aia and Franc. Charles valey, unneather, Aia and Franc. Charles valey, unneather, Sefort the doctors came I all grown to the colin; the grave and not been disturbed from the diste he was curred units we opened B; the doctors took the dist of the colors I saw the remains of Harburt extended the colors I saw the remains of Harburt extended I had shown Harburt's wife the prisoner) a year; while he was sick I practice to house, and she informed me that Ar. Harburt was sick and wished to see ma; I entered; member with him from five to ten minutes; called again that day are the following one;

recrease with him from five to ten minutes; called again best day and the following one; the minutes; called again before was no servent in the nouse; his ramity consisted of annest; and wife. estander; I sent for Dr. Finney; I was first called it on Pussday mor dur; he computated of a depression e stemach and vomiting; the prisoner accinca to trea

AS LOVINGET AS A WOMAN COULD; dure towars he compositions of his varies of the veins he compositions of the veins he had been desired as and the uninterment of the boar; the remains distinguished the uninterment of the crave had not been distinguished the uninterment of the property of the composition of the property of the property of the composition of the property of the composition of the property of the composition of the property of the property

wered that I was going to have him nome span he will be indicated white out the hoor. He would be a D MINTER SHILED AGAIN AT KNOWLEGE I be began to fall at that time, and lived at the immune to twente of W donestay night following; fing all this time he continued to yould; There are the down was suched, this ackness was currey allowed from that the provious summer; I had to fred the continued in the form of a starch and sugar; when I propose the food in morning I always placed too the bureau in the bed-in; present had see at the local of morning I always placed too the bureau in the bed-in; present had see at the local of the child as far as I know; the present had the care of the child is thought to be had spasses when hear like death; had

Ores in number; through the last day he had difficulty in breathing and a tident inward fever, as he was thirsty; I was precent on list of December, 18th.

I want to the house at six o'clock that evening: I remained at the house a week; I saked the principle of the last six replie. "Yoursing and a great deal of distress through her six ness;" abe also said that Ada had had a had spell on the founge; she said it was like a speam; after the speam the disclor was seen for, and during Ada was absent in speam the disclor was seen for, and during Ada was absent in speam the disclor was seen for, and during Ada was absent in seen principle of the manner declare was the last of which the personality day and night, cubic was seen to the last of which was not considered to the seen of the seen of

BHE DURST INTO YUE ROOM

any of the lamby markate of food or drink after i returned;
Sucrement amelicine were prepared by the prisoner and the
denor; I did not dide that day with the family, but after
them.

Witham Dorms, sworn—I worked in the same shop with
Sherman clines of awenteen years; I saw him the day ho
was taken also, at work in the factory, he appeared perfectly
well when he left work at high and sprints;
there was no interesting of a decision about him.
Licenteent George Eberman, and went there again in March
and stayed nine weeks; the prisoner and my brother of H.
N. Sherman; lived at the house about a month at one time,
indianory and Fedruar, and went there again in March
and stayed nine weeks; the prisoner and my brother for
some time before he technical du not occury the same room;
some time before he technical du not occury the same room;
some time before he technical du not convey the same room;
some time before he technical not not convey the same room;
some time before he scan, and not occur the same room;
some time before he vican du not convey the same;
where the accordance and not survive it; after the fact and in root
where the arrent was not alse and she du not know; a moment or two after, when brother and I were together, he remarked that it was very strang.

On one occation he said to be that if he had another spell he
feared he would not survive it; after the funeral was over
the prisoner and I talken about the trafa; she said in came
in about su c'elect, drant a cup of chocchite and ate some
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addressing nor as "Lypia, DEAR."

asked her if he should go for some spinnach; she described his return at eight P. M., when he said down on the sofa and expressed astonishment at a strange feeling that had come over him; she stated that he went out into the yard and vorsited twice, remarking the last time he returned that he had thrown off his super and dinner.

Whilam Ford, sworn—I met Sherman the night before he will am Ford, sworn—I met Sherman the night before he deat throw the state of the had been off. Whilam Ford, sworn—I met Sherman the night before was taken soch at the depot; saked him if he had been on as ree; i tot him tome boys had broken into Far liquor stare, and asked him to go with me; Sherman did a go joto the stare with me; i went home with him and le him at the guie abort had past ten o clock; he looked in rate for a man who had been do a spres.

him at the guie about haif past ten o'clock; he looked first rate for a man was hat ocen out a spree.

Sheriff Henry A, linkemman worm—On my way from Jersey, where I arreated the accused, I had a concernation with her recarding strucing it was two hours after the arrest; I larreated the accused, I had a concernation with her recarding strucing it was two hours after the arrest; I larreated the subject, but not with the view of galating information to be used against her regarding the subject before the house; I told her It would be bouser for her to tell the truth has far as she said as whing; I did not know, with a view of galating her into conversation; I said to her that whether innocent or gains, the charge was a serious one; that it had been said ton a druggist reported she had obtained arsente from him; I did not have the drugglet; It was not true that I heard such a respect, it was a marepresentation by me. This evidence was objected up a ter argument the winess proceeded.] I asked if alle had had argument to house; also replied that

evalues was obsciled to, our allow argument the witness proceeded. I asked if sile had had artence in the bouse; also replied that
I asked what for; her answer was, "To kill rate," "Did you kill any rate with it?" I asked; she replied, "Yes, one was killed in the cellar and.

OTHER RATE WERE SION AT THE WELL."

my next question was, "What did you do with the balance of it?" her answer, I think, was that she put if to the shelf and when she asked her husband for it he had told her he threw it in the store; it murred it they had got any arcene, sater that, the reptied that she bught it merself at all. Feed's drug store, from Mr. Peed, through the merself at all. Feed's drug store, from Mr. Peed, through its easil it was shoult be day Sherman went to New Haven that

the further stated that she bught it merself at all. Feed's drug store, from Mr. Peed, through she she in the state of the state of the state with non the Snn-day as was away, and threw what was not in the store; when I expressed the remark that it was very strange sho had selected that then to kill rate she said she wished to get rate of them want Sherman was away; I arreased her at New Hrunswood, N. J. ithe talked quite freely on the subject, and do the small stranger and the Sheriff upon some miner points, but no new facts were elicited."

George & Asherman was read et and cross-examined with a view of explaining the apparent calcases between Sherman and the austice will give his decision, which will doubtless he her commitment to await the action of the Grand Jury.

the Justice will give his decision, which will doubt-less be her commitment to await the action of the

Grand Jury. The hall was largely crowded to-day again, nearly all neing ladies and ditto messes who knew the grid had in 160. They took a deep interest in the evidence, and when the restimony of the Sheriff on the damaging admissions of the accessed was being given there were marners of approbation from all querters. Mrs. Sherman noticed it and sundenly rarang her head to her sex, her eyes finished definice and her compressed lips hald of the scorn she bere them. If the ladies of the town had their way she would be lynched, so intense is the feeling against her. THE SPECTATORS.

THE HORSE PLAGUE.

The Disease on the Decrease-Condition the Equine Patients Yesterday.

For the purpose of ascertaining waether the horse pidemic, which has been prevailing here for some time past, was on the wane or not, a HERALD reporter yesterday alternoon visited a majority of the car and stage stables in the city, and from the remarks made by the officials of the different lines in would seem that the disease is disappearing.

Nearly every one had a different opinion to offer in regard to the nature of the disease. Some contended that it was due to the bad corn meal fed to the animals, while others, to prove the fallacy of such a hypothesis, pointed to the fact of the disease having raged to quite an extent in private stables,

where the greatest care was exercised both as regarded the horses and their feed.

All, however, agreed upon one point, and that was the manner, in which has horse was affected; the first thing in the morning when the hostlers back the horses out of their stails those affected are found to be very weak in the hind quarters and almost unable to stand.

to be very weak in the hind quarters and almost unable to stand.

Below will be found a statement of the nealth of the norses in the various stables as given yestercay. At the stables of the Dry Dock, Avenue D. Descrosses and Orand streats, and Cottlandt and Grand streats, influent have deal and some twenty are now gick; they are improving, however, in health.

The Second Avanue line have none sick at present; out of 135 attacked all but six are now at work.

The Third Avenue Ratiroad Company have had The Third Avenue Railread Company have had none taken since the 15th or 14th of last month; out of all soized lifty-nine died.

The Madison Avenue and Wall Street Perry Stage Company have lost nine horses out of 114 that have been sick.

The Eighth street stage line had but eight cases; none of them fatal.

The Thirty--cond street and Fourth avenue line had some fifty-live cases, and averaged as the others.

others.

At the stalles of the Fourth Avenue Railroad
Company none of the officers could be found, sev-

Company none of the officers could be found, several of the libermans there proving to be, strange to say, know-notatings.

The Sixth avenue line lost eleven out of sixty-sight attacked since the officer is month. Four-

cases in the stables.

The Eighth arenue line had most of its trouble during the last two or three days. Out of a hundred cases there were ten deaths.

PROBABLY ANOTHER MUTHER

A Little Drink, Loud Talk, Small Koife and Perhaps a Beadly Wound.

frequently been stated in these columns seems to take the form of an epidemic, and just at present murderous affrays are becoming common. Fortunately among the many cocurrences noted from time to time the murdeous assaults on peneable and respectable critzens are really few and for between. Rum ts, as usual, the great inciter and exciter, and the quarrels, across and otherwise, inciter and exciter, and the quarrels, serious and otherwise, are for the most part confined to persons of the same class and devotees of the same row god. Early pesterday morning an adray occurred which may result in adding another to the already large list of deaths by violence. Ever fleady, of 44 Glarzson street, and Patrick Gilly, of 123 West Houston street, because diagned in an after-cation on the corner of chariton and disconventered, during which Heady draw a posket-hife and stached Gilly in the need, inflicting a dog rous wound. The injuried man was removed to the Twenty-chylin prichot caution homes and stended by Doctor Fowler and ratey, after which he was taken to Enfertue Hospital. The surprises state that the wound is a chaperous one, and but faith hopes are cutoffuned of his recovery. Officer Jones arrested things, and he was looked up to awalt the result of Gilly's injuries.

A FOREST TABERNACLE

Saunterings in the Round Lake Camp Meeting.

The Attendance Increasing-How the Young Idea Shoots-The National Committee-Round Lake and Its Beauties-The Cottages in the amp-Saratoga Butterflies Flitting Past.

ROUND LAKE. N. Y., July 5, 1871. This "Tabernacle in the Woods" is fast assuming the numerical proportions in attendance which its friends predict for it, and it is probable that we saall now have visitors coming in at the rate of two to four handred by every train, and that, if Sunday prove to be a fine day, twenty or twenty five thousand persons will be on the ground. Sunday, of course, will be the great day, as it is costomary for hundreds of persons to come in by the Saturday evening trains and remain over till Monday. Then thousands also come from Troy, Athany, Lansingburg, Cohoes, Waterford, Mechanicsville, Saratoga, Ballaton and other surrounding towns and villages, as well as from the adjacent farms, in private conveyances, as the Sun lay trains are not allowed to stop at Round Lake Camp. An idea of the local indux may be gathered from the fact that as many as 1,500 reams nave at previous meetand been accommodated on the grounds.

As yet there is no police on the ground, but ample arrangements will be made by Saturday to guard against any raids of pickpockets or other dangerous or disorderly characters. Quite a strong delegation of the National Committee is already here, embracing, among others, stev. John S. Inskip, President, of Baltimore: Rev. William McDonald, Vice President, of Brooklyn: Rev. Seymour Coleman, of Williamsport, Pa.; Rev. B. M. Atams, of Brooklyn; Rev. A. McLean, ot New York; Rev. W. H. Boole, of New York; Rev. George Hughes, of Hightstown, N. J.; Rev. A. Cookman, of Philadelphia; Rev. C. Munger, of Bath, Me.; Rev. G. C. Welis, of Milwaukee, Wis., and Rev. J. Thompson, of Philadelphia. Considering now few officers there are taking the executive control and management of the grounds the conduct of affairs is excellent. Mr. Joseph Hillman, President of the Round Lake Camp Meeting Association, and Mr. E. A. Hartshorn, the Treasurer, seem to be doing work enough for ten ordinary men, in the assignment of quarters, of tents, erection of buildings, disposition of baggage and the ten thousand other little wants and necessities of a large number of men, women and children. These gentlemen are both residents of Troy, and I am informed by Mr. Hartshorn that the association has already expended over thirty thousand dollars in the purchase and pre-paration of the grounds. The water which supplies the small ornamental fountain in the square and the various cisterns for the sannly of drinking and washing is brought in pipes a disof drinking and wasning is brought in pipes a distance of half a mile, and is ample in quantity and of excellent quantity. There are not less than one hundred taines erected on stuctantial painted posts, and several large renocing distributed over the grounds, and all or nearly all of the live hundred well tents and all or nearly all of the live hundred well tents and marquees are the property of the association. The central platform, in the audience circle, a neatly designed structure, cost upwards of one thousand doinrs, and is provided with a reading desk, bell and beliffy, and seats for about one hundred and fifty ciergymen. The rathicad station also is the property of the association, as well as sheds for the storage of tents, increduce, bods, bedding, flooring or tents and miscellaneous lumber, and a consucratio sum has been expended in the clearing, grading and laying out of the wasks and avenues.

ROUND LAKE,
from which the grounds take their name, is a prette
sheet of water, about a quarter of a latte from thy
centre of the camp, and hearty circular in form. On
its margin there is, for so small a piece of water,
quite a variety of pleasant landscape. On the westerry verge the banks are rather low, and a plank walk
leading to the boat jetty is had for some distance over
a swamp abounding in beautiful varience or irras and
mosses which cluster around the roots of the trees.
A deep green frange of all dars decorrable taxes is class
tered in many piaces with hose into lines and other evenues teret in many places with floating lines and other a justic pinnis. On the eastern shore the innut is higuer, and a denser and taker growth of trees, with inguer, and a denser agu taker glowin of trees, with occasional patents of results, had the banks. At this and recodes it forms a pictry gradual ascent checkered with the rectangular outlines of fields of yellowing wheat, of purple clover, and emeral green grasses and vagotables, walle here and there are grasses and vagotables, walle here and there are grasses and vagotables, walle here and there

maples, pine, hemices, outternut, lickery a other unbragous varieties. Incit typs almost a variably interface and form a grateful canol from the sur's rays, save where here at there an opening admits a stream of sity rays to penetrate, fleeking the dry leaves or under the sure of the sure and the sure penetrates and charp the sure and the su

black eyes, from their lofty percises, at the moving crowd beneats.

The cottages in this camp are quite a feature of the tone ensemble, boing neat, rushe buildings, with ornamental piazzas and batcomes, and peakel roofs with scroned gables. They are of two sizes, the first being about 2xx13 feet, and the second about 15x10 feet. Most of them are painted drab, with brown cornices, window caps and from trimmings. In the generality of cases cooking is done at the cattog houses, but some lamides have made their own cutsine and have stores for the purpose, analy of the occupants of tents and cottages have gone into the ornamental gardening business, and many of the verandas of the latter have even tratefully bordered with mosses, ferns, rocks and small shrubs, creating rather pleasing ristic effects. Hanging baskets and wreaths also decorate some of the piazzas.

THE PROPLE

hanging baskets and wreaths also decorate some of the piazzas.

THE PROPLE

here are different in many respects from what such a large concourse would be round to consist of under any other circumstances. To begin with, they are of all ages and of bom sexes, and, as a mic, appear also to be people in what are termed "comfortable circumstances." There is probably a very smail proportion of what might be called the weathy chass, and even that lew, being unostensatious, do not appear to any bester advantage than their neighbors. There is not a fashionably dressed man on the grounds; on the contrary they appear to be all plain, approaching even to the rural, both in manners and cress.

Go down to the depot as the trains from the South come in, and shoust all the plain people on each

come in, and almost all the plain people on each train get on at Round Lake. Of course there is al-ways a gathering at the depot of some of the plain rolks already here, who are expecting friends or looking for parcels; and while the train waits preity fashionable faces, shaded by the latest style of hats and tinted with the newest thing out in cosmetics and powders peer, with curtified out in cosmetics and powders peer, with curt intest style of hats and timed with the newest thing out in cosmetics and powders peer, with curricus, inquisitive expression from the cir windows. Delicately gloved hands or lewelled diagric and wrists are now and then projected from the windows, too, as some suggitar feature of the camp or campers is pointed out to a traveling companion. There are the rusting Christians of Grace church and the temples of Firm avenue, who, weary with their labors in "dressing for church" during the past "worshipping season," are on their way to recruit their hearing and horats in the quiet domestic kind of extisence which may be found at Saratoga. Still we have a few fashionably shaped and gotten up young ladies here, and ready, without any intention to misjudge this dozen or two of interesting "dears," I must say tout they seem to think that, whether "solomon in all his glory" was or was not arrayed like the lines of the field they certainly can take the "shine" out of any common flower. Most of the ladies are middle aged and wear dresses of very sober colors. Of the men—well, they have got no style to criticise, or at least criticism would not do them any good.

During the services it is a noticeable fact that quite a number of the vistors remain in their tents, and not a few engage in walking about the avences. I fancy, from the fact that most of these are "young folks," that they have come to camp to have a good time, and, perhaps, because the "oid toks," in their enforts to teach the young lack how to snoot, started these "shoots" in this direction. Of course, the conduct of these simply evince a "nankerin" arree each other," and if some of them don't "love one another" their arrainarm saniterings are among the inexplicable things.

things.

THE SERVICES

this morning were not very numerously attended, owing, perhaps, to the disorder created by the arrivat of a large batten of "brethern and sistern" by the morning train. Rev. Brother Inskip opened the services with a brief address in relation to camp matters and in advocacy of a new religious paper, published under the auspices of the National Committee. It is caised the Advocace of Christian Hollisse, and is issued monthly at seventy-five cents per annum. After prayer and singing, Rev. William McDoulain preached from the seventeenth verse of the seventh chapter of the Gospel according to St. John, and was listened to with deep interest. At its close same remarks were made by Rev. Brother Jukstp and others.

To-day for the first time the children's meeting

was organized and was interesting in the extreme, though the attendance was not very large. This movement is under control of the following ladies:—Mrs. Dr. Ward, Mrs. J. S. Inskip, Mrs. Anna Wittenmeyer, Mrs. Mry D. James and Mrs. Osen A. Wright. The meeting was held in the "Tabernade," a very large tent on the southern verge of the encampment. This tent is destined to held a place in the men. This tent is destined to hold a piace in the instory of Methodian I. America, being the same tent under which, not long since. Branam toung and his olders neard the doctrines of Wesley ex-pounded at Salt Lake City.

MOCKING MORMONISM.

A Nice Young Man Blarries Two Young Women and Seduces Two Others-The Nice Young Man in Juil.

Povenkrersie, July 7, 1971. Pougantzeers, July 7, 1841.

Lately hereabouts a mania for bigamy has crowded to the front. We have just got through with the Contarini excitement and now comes another of the same class, but, if possible, on a larger and more dammable scale. During the war James L. Rifer, a young man of excellent Tamily connections, a native of Sag Harbor, en isted in Company Highty-first regiment New York volunteers, and w South to defend the flag. After a time he was discharged at Portsmouth, Va., where he took up his habitation and became acquainted with Miss Sailie A. Weaver, a daughter of one of the most distinguished citizens of the place, and soon after married her. He was employed at the time as a bookkeeper. She was intelligent and viva

to get NARBIED GLANDESTINELY, minz of the day the logaritaly victim gave o

womaningly with the comp cult the 18th of June last, when they resolved to a STRIER OLANDERSTREET.

On the evening of the day the bagasistic victim gave out that she was roing to make a call at a neighbor, when the life, the control of the last of the last process of the five the bagasistic victim gave out that she was roing to make a call at a neighbor, when the life, and the two proceeds to the residence of the five Mr. Traver, of the First Meshodist church, who joined them in marriage. The daughter returned to her house, and the next day lidder made his appearance there and claimed them in that was true. She at once admitted the marriage and was not she was not she at once admitted the marriage and was not she was not she was not she to have the higamist met her and where they lived together til the list of June, when the quot fittle Uniter contry village was startled with another chapter in the bigarint's life. On that day Misa Aboy forton, of Highland, appeared before justice riterage and charges Jarnes L. Ryder with a ducing her under promise of marriage. The poor fit was even then far advanced in pregnancy and her pitful story excited general systemathy. A warrant was sensed and filler was taken from Craft's house to the Justice's office, where and was at once sent to kingston sail to await the action of the Grand dury. After his departure information was received that still an starr yung girt had been seduced by him. Sin resides about half a mile from Highland, Rider having visited her in a secret manner, at the name time giving out that he had joined the Frantyletian church in the village. After his arrest for seducing Abby Horton the Francisch Arts. The surface of the formal there was attroot has an executed in the village. After his arrest for seducing Abby Horton the Francisch, and the first was to other in a secret was attroot her was thown a letter from the learn all about his annexed the formal story and showed them to his erroy day, war, and there procured a certified day of Rider's marriage cer

POPULAR REDUCATION.

St. Elizabeth's Academy, Madison, N. J .- Interesting Occasion, Interesting Exercises and Very Interesting Pupils.

Et. Elizabeth's Academy, a model female educational institution, located in the pretty village of Madison, N. J., and which is in charge of the Sisters of Charity, held its eleventh annual commencement on Thursday. The programme was admirably selected and still more admirably carried out by the gradutes and the other pupils, in the presence of a large and brilliant gathering of persons, including the Bishop of the diocese and numerous clergy, Mayor O'Neil of Jersey City, S. J. Ahern of Elizabeth, Christopher Nugent of Newark and others, One of the most interesting features was

THE CORONATION
by the Bishop. Tals consisted of the following young ladies being presented with crowns and medals for their strict observance of rules and lady-like depertment:—Misses Mary E. Kane. Brooklyn. Le. J.; Cathadhiodt. S. 'J.; Mily E. Dowds, helter the N. J.; Mary C. Holland, handson; Teresa, V. Williams, Brooklyn; Etise M. Leonarie, Steubenville, Onto: Etizabeth Casey, New York; Mary J. Wand, Philadelphia; Louisa J. Churcalli, Havana, Onto: kay Herman, Philadelphia.

- econd Honors—Misses May E. O'Nelli, Jersey City; Mary City; Mary City; Mary City; Mary City; Mary A. N.lan, Brooklyn.

- The Misses Kate M. Condon, May Tiernan, of Philadelphia; Ense Leonarre, of Steubenville, Ohio, Were awarded the medals for their strict observance of rules and lady

Were awarded the

were awarded the Highest Honors of the Institution, viz.: a gold medal and Laurel wreath; Miss Mary E. Kane, of Brocklyn, received the O'Neil gold medal, founded by C. H. O'Neil, exchayor of Jersey City, as being the most exemplary in the Academy; Miss Mary E. O'Neill, of Jersey City, for Christian doe-trine, the Nugent gold medal, founded by Unisto-pher Nugent, of Newark; Miss Enzabeth Casey, of frine, the Nagart gold medal, founded by Christopher Nagart, of Nowark, Miss Elizabeth Casey, of New York, for domestic economy, the harter gold medal, founded by the Elisabeth Elisa Mary E. Halpin. West Hobeken, for proficiency in music, a gold medal, the gift of Rev. Charles A. Reilly, of Newfark, Miss Agnes Kayanagh, New York, received a gold medal for being the best little girl. The graduale's choice and valedletory by Misses Leonarre, Tlernan, Condon and Dowds, was received with moch applianse by the audience, and the delivery of the valedletory by Miss Dowds was tunsmaily good. In the afternoon the boys of St. Joseph's Proparatory School held their annual exercises, These, too, were very interesting. Walter G. Murphy, son of Collector Murphy, of New York, was awarded the O'Neil gold medal, and the Coghlan gold medal, presented by D. Coghlan, of Whippany, N. J., was carried off by F. McManus.

CORPORATION CONFLICTS.

Another War in Jersey-One Corporation Esenys to Gobble Up Another-The Central Railroad and the Newark Skip Canal at

Resirrond and the Newark Skip Canal at Epade and Pick Points.

Ere yet the terrific scenes winessed on the sanguinary field of battle in Bloomfield have faded from the public mind another conflict has broken out, which promises to be equally as momentous. It appears that in the construction of the Newark Ship Canal, under the construction Backus, Poland & Underhill, it ran across the line of the proposed branch of the Central Rational from Estrabeth to Newark. The point of crossing is about a mile and a half south of the old Potter's burial ground, Twestih ward of Newark. The canal gaug had gotton so far with their ozo vation, some three feet deep and two hundred feet wide. Yesterday morning, however, on appearing to resum work,

wide. Yesterday morning, however, on appearing to resume work,

at inding a large force of laborers actively at work in filling up the excavation made by the cand gang, and numbering and sixty men, under the superintendence of Mesars. Brady Brothers, contractors of the Central Endirod. The trait gang numbering only seven men, and Mr. Frady signifying his intention of proceeding with his work of filling up, the foreign of the contract to consuit with his employers as to what course he should pursue.

Mr. arridy stated that he had received orders the night before from the Chief hinginger of the Central to leave his works, several bundred warfs to the eastward, where he was engaged, not proceed this morning to the point now in dispute, and where the ship canal crosses at right ancies the Newark mendows wranch of the Central. He was also instructed to proceed with the work of filling in the excavation and to foreign the new road over it with the ulmost despatch, and to call for working at different parts of the new road it he should require help.

At twelve o'clock Mr. J. B. I. Robinson, the President of the canal company, cannot the sput, and corred his protest to Mr. Brady against his proceeding win his interference in the canal. Mr. Robinson stated that he would not startered by force to resumin the other laborers from working, but would take speety legal measures to that effect. The present action of the railroad, he said, was entrely uncaded for, as no oursmitted.

regarding the crossing at this point. They had, he thought, made

THIS MOVE SIMPLY TO ANNOY
the canal company, as they were yet reveral hundred yards away in their work from the dependent of e. At a late how yested a fermion the religion men were actively engaged in ulting up the creavation, which will probably be done by thought. The few men in the amploy of the canal company are working on with their cutting just they one.

It as to which of the companies has the right of way, that corrying what it the avoiding the building of the bridge and abundants for the railroad to cross over the canal. The railroad company claim that by establishing their line at once across the spot the canal can only go through them by paying all expenses of bridge, ec., and damages besides.

FOUND FLOATING.

Another East River Mystery. Yesterday morning the body of an unknown man was found in the East River, foot of North Eighth street, Williamsburg. The deceased was about five freet in linches in height, about twenty-eight or thirty years of age. He wore a white overshirt, real undershirt and light corded pants. On one of his fingers was a gold ring with a green seal, and in his shirt bosem were three study containing green stones. Coroner Whitehill took charge of the body.

ACCIDENT TO CONGRESSMAN MORRELL. JOHNSTOWN, Pa., July 7, 1871.

Hon, D. J. Morrell was thrown from a carriage last evening near this place and very seriously injured. His skull was fractured and his back sprained. His physicians think he will recover if no internal injuries have been readwed, but the accident entails long confirment. THE CROPS.

Monthly Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture-Increased Yield of Wheat-Favora-ble Condition of Other Cereals-Splendid Prospect for the Sugar Crop-Fruit Dam-

aged by Insects. Washington, July 7, 1871.

INCREASED AVERAGE OF WHEAT. The report of the Department of Agriculture just issued shows time the wheat acrespe of the country has been increased. The averages, as carefully calculated from returns in comparison with the breadth sown last year, show an increase in the following States:-New York, one per cent; New Jersey, two; Ohio, six; Michigan, four, Wisconsin, Iour; Minne sota, ten; Iowa, fifteen; Kansas, thurty; Nebraska, twenty-five; Oregon, three.

STATES SHOWING DECREASE OF ACREAGE. A small decrease appears in the New England States. In Pennsylvania a reduction of two per cent; Marsiand, three; Kentucky, two; Indiana, two; Missisuppi, two, and South Carolina, eight. The average increase in screage is estimated at four per cent, or about three-fourths of a million

CONDITION OF THE WHEAT CHOP. The condition of the crop in Massachusetts is placed at fourteen per cent below an average; Connecticut, six; New York, two; Virginia, eight; North Carolina, eighteen; South Carolina, twentyseven; Georgia, twenty-five; Alabama, twenty-three; Mississippi, four; Texas, fourteen; Arkansas, thirteen; Tennessee, twenty-ix; Ken-uczy, twenty; Indiana, three; California, forty-two.

The States reporting superior condition ares-Delaware, two per cent above average; Maryland, two; West Virginia, four; Ohio, seven; Michigan, six; Wisconsin, six; Minnesota, two; Illinois, three; Iowa, eight; Missouri, four; Kansas, nine; Nebraska, six: Oregon, four.

Winter wheat is in fine condition throughout New York. The correspondent in Livingston county says it looks better than he has seen it in the past fortyfive years, though the spring grain is suffering from drought, particularly on uplands. In Eric county spring wheat has had an unprecedented growth in the last ten days of May. growth of spring grains has been retarded in Chinton by a wet and cold spring. Recent rains have greatly improved the crop to seneca. Drougut has been severe in several sections, as in Athany, Livingston, Sunoik and other counties, causing injury to spring grains; but winter wheat endures it well.

well.

A fully average condition is reported throughout the aiddde states. There has rarely been a better prospect for wheat in New Jersey, been county furnishing the cory unfavorable report. The reports from Maryland are equally favorable as to average condition. A few drawbacks are reported from the nessing fay in Tabot, deed, Ann and st. Mary's. In Tabot the jointworm is trouble-some, while the injury in St. Mary's from the rust and fy is severe. The superfur condition of the crop some, while the injury in St. Marr's from the rust and fy is severe. The superior condition of the crop will compensate for this dealth and piace the pros-pective yield above the average.

The following items are extracted from the re-

The following items are extracted from the returns:—

The prespect is less flattering in the Carolinas and in Virginia. The acreage of the Gaif States appears to have been but slightly increased. The reports of condition are comparatively low. Rust is prevaient in many counties in Tennessee. The loss is estimated at forty per ceat.

The reports from West Virginia are uniformly invorable.

In Kentucky a full crop is scarcely expected, and much damage was done by the frosts in the latter part of April. part of April.

Very few complaints come from thio. The growth
of wheat is remarkable and the crop is uniformly

Very few complaints come from this. The grow of wheat is remarkable and the crop is uniform heavy.

In Indiana the prospect is slightly below average. Frequent and heavy frosts during Al and May did a marke amount of layery.

The promise for wheat in limes is fine.

A fine crop on an enlarged area is assigned lows.

A fine crop is also reported from Missouri.

A fine crop is also reported from Missouri.

A fine stop is also reported in Wiscousin.

Minnesota will sustain her reputation for good crops, though the season has not been invorable.

The wheat of Minnigan can scarcely be improved in condition, while Kansas reports the largest increase of acreage of any of the States and stands among the first in the condition of the plant.

In Nebraska all kinds of grain promises a large viola. In California there is a small crop; but there is a

In California there is a small crop; but there is a flar prospect for a good crop in Oregon.

The acreage of corn will not be reported until July. The reports already recoved by the department indicate a large, yield in all acceptances of the Magnetic Acceptances.

MISOPLIANEOUS,

But few reports have thus far been received by
the department in regard to the sagar cane crops,
Those received indicate a fine crop, three-tentas Those received indicate a fine crop, three-tentals above an average.

Oats have subcred somewhat from dry weather in the Atlantic States and the Onlo Valley. The crop of the Gulf States will be a large one for that seed thou, and that of the region west of the Missisuppi will be a full average on an increased acreage. Oregon will also make a fine crop.

A good supply of fruit will be gathered during the present season. The peach crop of New Jersey, Inclaware and harger than that of last year. It is also very large in most of the southern States, and ample in all of them. It is a later average in Michigan. In most of the weatern States the crop will be short on account of the herece froms of April, varying from one-half to three-lourings of an average, Loss exposed situations, the slopes or summits of clevations, will furnish a large percentage of the product, Canfornia reports a moderate aggree of abundance, with a better prospect for apples and pears than for peaches.

Texas has an abundance of the fruits of that ellmate. The vatley of the Missourt, including the State of lowa, gives assurance of nearly an average

The prospect for apples and pears appears to be The prospect for apples and pears appears to be best in the New Engiand States, Olino, alichigan and Missourt; a little below an average in the Middle States, with a considerable further reduction in the West. The reports as a whole indicate a comparatively small crop of these truits.

Insects are swarming almost everywhere this year and reducing the quantity and value of all kinds of finits.

DESTRUCTION OF A LARGE SERDERS ESTABLISHMENT.

Loss \$85,000-Noble Work by the Fire De-

partment.

At an early hour yesterday merning fire and smoke were discovered issuing from the engine room attached to the building establishment of Matthew Byrne, in the rear of No. 142 East Thirty. third street. Notwitustanding the Fire Department were promptly on hand, in answer to the signal, the flames spread with alarming rapidity, owing to the combustible nature of the materials stored on the premises, and ere they could be controlled had damaged and destroyed property to the amount of £85,000, a large portion of which is covered by insurance. The loss to Mr. Byrne alone is estimated at \$35,000. He is insured for \$34,000, as follows:—Groceis', \$2,000; Adriatic, \$2,000; Hanover, \$1,000; Lafayette, \$2,000; Import-\$2,000; Hanover, \$1,000; Lalayette, \$2,000; importers' and Traders', \$2,000; Hollman, \$1,000; Market, \$4,000; Relief, \$1,000; Home, of New Haven, \$1,000; Metropolitan, \$3,000; Hartford, of thartford, \$4,000; People's, of San Francisco, \$2,500. New Amsterdam, \$2,000; Hope, \$2,000, and Lordiard, \$2,000.

The front building was occupied as a dwelling by Mrs. Lloyd, whose loss on farilture is \$3.00, fully insured. No. 144 was occupied by Architaid Johnson, whose damage to furniture is \$1,000; inly losured in the Stuyvesant. No. 146 is owned by C. F. Hartman and was damaged about \$500; insured in the Niagara for \$1,500.

and was dualised most 5005; insured in the ranger of or \$1,500.

The fire spread to the leather factory in the rear of 150 East Thirty-third street, occupied by H. Buters, whose loss on stock is estimated at \$1,000. The building was damaged to the extent of \$1,500; fully building was damaged to the extent of \$1,500; fully insured. Fortunately, no one was nort during the conflagration, although several firemen had at one time a very narrow escape from some failing timbers. An unfortunate delay occurred in the thoughtlessness of a ponceman who ran a block or two beyond an eagane house in order to convey the alarm to another point. In consequence the flames for a time got wholly beyond control out their progress was conflued to a comparatively narrow limit, notwithstanding the combustible character of the buildings around.

A COLUMBI COUNTY COWARD.

A Laborer Strikes His Employer in the Head with an Axo-Arrest of the Woold-Be Mur-Vesterday morning Mr. Isaac Son, a large paper manufa-

turer of Chathau viliago, Columbia county, was assaulted with su axe in the hands of Thomas Kerrians. It appears that Kerrians had been in the employ of Mr. Son and been that Kerrians had been in the employ of Mr. Son and been discharged, with orders to leave the premises in a given time. Mr. Son, after waiting the time of notification to expire, proceeded to disposees his tenant, when he seved an axe and cut him about the head in a most fearrul manner. The attack was unprovoked and cowardly. But slight hopes are entertained of the recovery of the injured man, sinhough physicians have done all for his confort that science and skill can do.

Kerrians was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Shufelt and brought before Judge Pock, of this city, last evening, when he gave ball in the sum of \$51,000.

A telegram from Chatham this seening states that the condition of Mr. Son was more favorable, and the physicians entertain some acques of his recovery.

The enormous number of 10,000 French prisoners have ded in captivity in Germany. The number has been verified by returns made to the English Embassy.

ULSTER COUNTY HORRORS

A Young Mother Poisons Her Child.

Interview with the Princeer-The Sad Story of Her Life-A Fest Carper From Affinence to Poverty-At One Pine as Inmate of the Ution Lunatic A sylum, thea the Almshouse, and New in a Felon's Cell-Attempt at Swolds.

KINGSTON, July 5, 1871. The case of infanticide which occurred in the Uister County Almshogse on Friday last, a short account of which appeared in the HERALD of the 4th

inst., is one of peculiar interest.
Only a few years ago the accused, Mary Ann Van Gaasbeck, then a merry, languing, JOYOUS SCH OL WILL

refined in manuare and or proposessing appearance, finished her acade are course and graduated with high honors from the Kingston Academy. Born of kind, indulgent and highly respectable parents, having loving smers and devoted brothers, a cheerful and happy home, her turare looked bright and prosperous. After leaving school she became WILD AND RECELESS,

and was guilty of many indiscreet acts, for which she received the severe and just consure of the more modest members of society. In an evil hour she felt. The admonition of parents, the entreaties of friends, the team of her sisters, were of no avait.

Still remaining under the parental roof, she continued her course, sinking deeper and deeper in the

dark abyss of SHAME, DEGRADATION AND WOR In January last she discovered that she was presant. Her past life in an its mideousness came up before her. She brooded over ner situation till her reason became dethroned, and one

ATTEMPTED TO COMMIT MUICIDE by taking laudanum. For quatery, or unfortunately, she did not sacceed, having taken an overdose. Her father then applied to the County Judge, a commission was appointed to invest gate as to her sanity or insanity, and she was prenounced to be a lunatic, and was on the 28th of January sout to the

UTICA LU ATIC ASTLUM. In April the officers of that institution discovered per condition, and at once notined the county authorities to come and take her. Accordingly, in the latter part of April she was brought back to Ulster county, and placed as an

INMATE IN THE ALMSHOUSE, where on the 5th of kiny sae gave both to a male child. On Friday last the colld died under suspicious circumstances, and was massily buried the following day. These facts becoming known to District Attorney Westprook, Coroner McKenzie was notified, and at once proceeded to the Almshouse to investigate the case. The body was disinterred, and a post-mortem examination was made by Dr. J. D. Wurtz, who found evidences of poison in the brain and stomach. Several witnesses were examined, who testified that the mother had arisen at midnight of Thursday, and in the dark administered the Laudaugm, saving in the hearing of those in the same room she would "give

DAMNED BRAT A DOSE so that it wouldn't cry." One of the witnesses pleaded in vain for the life of the child, while the inhuman mother was in the very act of administering the polson. The keeper of the Almshouse testined that she had frequently in his presence threat-

fied that she had frequently in his presence threatened to kin her baby, saying, "The damned brat; if
I cannot get rid of it any oner way
I will porton it."

The jury, after hearing the above testimony, rendered the following verdect:—"The death of Walter
Van Gassbeck was caused by an overtose of hudanum withing administered of its mother, Mary Ann
van Gassbeck." Whet upon the coroner committed
the accused to the Coolay Jah, there to await the
action of the Grand Jury. On Monday the prisoner
his way thitter she taked recely at her crame, and
attnough she deaned any lateration of kining her
imant, said, "Well, it is each low;"

DET IT to TO them.!!"

On the way to the jill the other, at her request, atlowed her to call at her hame. This was the first

lowed her to call at her house. This was the first intination that her parents had of her great erime. The interview is said to have been heart-ending, the aged father had mother failing upon their

The interview is said to have falling upon their the agest father and mother falling upon their daughter's need and weeping different interviewed the prisoner. She was alund percord in the window on the second hoer of the land, engaged in crecheting. She, being the only tendance prisoner, is allowed the liberty of the half.

THE PRISONER'S STATEMENT of the affair is substantially as belows:—That she was accurred of having murdered her entity that she was accurred of having murdered her entity that she did give it had shown but her was the interaction of kinning it; that she had become jump it one or two drops; that in the circle the conditions constitution, that the baby was of a strong constitution, that the baby was of a strong constitution,

laudanum to the chad before, giving it one or twodrops; that in the cirj part of the evening sie gave
it some; that the baby was of a strong constitution,
and the laudanum took an effect that on the resolar
it some; that the baby was of a strong constitution,
and the laudanum took an effect that on the resolar
ingat the chad creed feartain; that she the undingit
she got up and gave it six drops; that she thought
she would make to

exy fork or quist it;
that the child died the next day; that she never
said she would kill the child, but cit say she would
hot take care of it; that she would send it to the
home for the Friendless in lew tork city; that the
matron who swore she saw her give the child two
drachms of haudanian is build, and consequently
could not have seen what she store to; hat the
father of the child was alron terwilling, of
Wilder, that the day the child died she was

FUT into the althin disk purgons,
and was kept there thi Sanday afternoon; that she
thought she would die; that she surjected all the
first night; that they gave her nothing but dry
broad and water; that they gave her nothing but dry
broad and water; that they gave her nothing but dry
broad and water; that she reserved the madanum
from the Saperintendent's s.a; that the norming
she was brought to the jet the superincendent toid
her that he would see that she was punished to the
full extent of the law; that she is diract she will be
sent to the Sand Prison; that it she guest to the
lad course while being brought to aid.

The prisoner was nearly attired, and conversed
in an intelligent manner and no, take one who is
insane. She does not seem to realize the magnitude of her crime, nor does she seem to be at all repentant for what she has done. While in conversed
in an intelligent manner and no sike one who came
up, when she began to cause and swear at him in a
fearful manner until the Sherrif came and took and
away. She being tren in an excitable state the
interview was orought to a cose.

CELECRATING "THE POURTH."

Stones-The End of a Brunken Row-Beatle of the Victim. STONY HOLLOW, Ulster County, July 7, 1871.

On the evening of the 4th inst. another bloody tragedy was enacted at Bristol Hill, Ulster county. bout one half mile from the late "Stony Hollow marder," which so thrilled and startled the whole community a few ruonins ago. The particulars of the nifray are as follows:-About five o'clock the afternoon of Tuesday a man and wife, by the name of Degau, were returning from Kingston, and stopped at the saloon of one Coogan, Mrs. Degan was intoxicated, as was also Mrs. Coogan, and a quarrel arose between them, when the husband of Mrs. Degan Interfered and

ENOCKED MRS. COOGAN DOWN, and commenced pounding her. James Simpson now appeared upon the scene, and seizing a stone commenced hammering away at Degan's head. The cry of "Murder" ran inrough the settlement, and seen a crowd of people-men, women and calldren-had gathered about the scene, among who m was Thomas Burns, who, seeing the state of affairs, ran back to his house, and procuring a club came back and struck Simpson on the head several times,

in a horrible manner. Simpson was at once taken to his home and physicians sommoned, who proneunce his injuries latal. Yesterdy Burns was arrested and brought to the kingston juit to await the result of Stanpson's injuries. The prisoner's statement of Stanpson's injuries. The prisoner's statement of the affinet of a librally reporter is as follows:—That on Tuesday evening he heard closes—That on Tuesday evening he heard closes—That on Tuesday evening he heard of the ories, as lights and street orawis are of daily occurrence; that the cries still continued, and he rad up to where the fight was going on; that he saw Simpson on the top of Degan, pounding him on the head with a stone; that he expostulated with Simpson, begging him to desist, and asked him, "bid he want to kall the man ?" that sumpson answered, "Yes, the s—of a b—, I will kill nim;" that upon receiving this reply he (prisoner) became very angry, but does not know if he hit Simpson or not; that he might have done ac, but he does not remember doing it; that it is rather hard to stand by and see one's triends murdered before your eyes.

DRATH OF THE VICTIM.

At this writing news of Simpson's death has just been brought in.